



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

social organization—political and social; questions of population—immigration, urban and rural population; social problems of city life; questions of the family—marriage and divorce, education, employment of women and children; the labor system, social well being—wealth and poverty; defense of society—criminology, the punishment of crime and the liquor question. There are numerous maps, diagrams and tables throughout the book which make available the results of the best statistical researches on each subject.

REVIEWS.

Allen, William H. *Civics and Health*. Pp. xl, 411. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1909.

The steady advance of the medical world in the understanding of disease has been accompanied by an increase in popular demand for elimination of its causes. No subject is to-day of wider interest than public health.

As a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Allen studied rural sanitary administration. Later as head of the State Charities Aid Association of New Jersey, and as head of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of New York City, he came into immediate and constant contact with many phases of the health problem. More recently as the secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research he has dealt with the question of civic control and efficiency. The reputation justly gained from his earlier work is well maintained in this volume.

He begins by defining the "health rights" of a community and finds the best index thereto in the physical welfare of school children. In the next section he discusses means for studying school children and developing them physically. Part III deals with the measures adopted at home and abroad to meet the ends revealed, while Part IV describes the necessary official machinery.

In the last section Dr. Allen discusses the method of teaching health lessons. His emphasis on the necessity of truth in dealing with problems of alcoholism, the avoidance of exaggeration, is very timely. His suggestions as to effective measures deserve attention. This is a most readable book, of great value to any public-spirited citizen. There are many good illustrations.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Angier, A. C. *The Far East Revisited*. Pp. xiv, 364. Price, 10s. 6d. London: Witherby & Co., 1908.

Millard, Thomas F. *America and the Far Eastern Question*. Pp. xxiv, 576. Price, \$4.00. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909. Both of these authors are especially qualified to discuss the problems of the Far East and have brought together important material showing the eco-